Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By John Fenno, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

Number 1662.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1798. [Volume XIII.

Will be Sold,

On Tuesday the 10th day of January inst. at 7 o'clock in the Evening at the Merchant's Coffee House, the following described tracts of land—viz.

Seven contiguous tracts of land, situate on the waters of little Equinunk creek, in the county of Northampton, surveyed on warrants dated respectively the 9th day of October, 1776, and patented in the year 1713.

ALSO,

Fifteen thousand acres of land situate in in Union, Springfield and Shirly townships in Huntingdon county—Particulars of which may be known by applying to Charles Eddy, No. 4, North Eighth Street.

Peter Benson, Auctioneer.

Jan. 2. dt10th.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st January,

The House No. 107, Arch-street,

Near the corner of Third Street.—For further particulars, enquire as above, or at No. 88, Vine Street.

December 27 dtf

Ran away the 25th of December, 1797,

a Negro Man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion; when spoke to and called by his name he has a quick sharp look out of his eyes and shews the white of them very much; has taken all his cloathes with him, which are, a new kersey great coat, a grey broad cloth and close bodied coat, a striped vest, nankeen breeches, silk stockings and ruffled shirts, and a number of other cloaths. The said Negro understands farming, and is a good shoemaker and carpenter; he can read and write tolerably well—It is likely he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that I get him, shall have Thirty Dollars reward. paid by the subscriber, Susannah Medford, living in Still Pond, Maryland, Kent coonty.

N. B. The above Negro is 29 years old.

January 2. 6t

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, midling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,

Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t2aw

Lodgings Wanted,

Furnished or unfurnished for a Gentleman, Lady and servant—two or three genteel Rooms and a Garret; situated South of Market Street—Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 29. *3t

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 6

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 113, corner of Arch and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nanksens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.

About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.
200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

A person well acquainted with

the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unsettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3awtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House. with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,

The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,

Patrick Gribben, Master, NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,

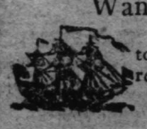
No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtf.

Wanted to Charter,



A British vessel, fifteen hundred to two thousand five hundred barrels burthen.

Apply to

Peter Blight.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Choice Red Port Wine in pipes and hogsheads and old London Particular Madeira, fit for immediate use, in pipes.

December 20 §1w

For Charleston.

THE SHIP

VENUS,

Lying at the wharf of Messrs. Perotts

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and sail the first opening.——Apply to the master on board. or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

Detember 18 §.

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

John M'Collom, Master; WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

William Whitten, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter,

A Vessel of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain Silas Swain.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain Chisholm,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Bank of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twelve Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 8th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, *Cashier.*

December 11. dt8thJ

Bank of the United States,

January 1st, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share for the last six months,—Also an additional dividend of four dollars on each share, arising from surplus profits.

Which dividends will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst. d6t

GEORGE SIMPSON, *Cashier.*

Bank of North America,

January 1, 1798.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives at any time after the 10th inst.

By order of the board,

JOHN NIXON, President.

dt10th

Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 14. dt8thJ

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a stated meeting of the Company will be held at their office on the ninth day of January next (being the second Tuesday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&m9thJ

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Election for Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, on the second Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 7. 2ts m&wt7J

Pennsylvania Population Company.

THE Shareholders are hereby notified, that an Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth street, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, *Sec'ry.*

December 16 eodt10thJ

THE AMERICAN LADIES'

POCKET-BOOK, FOR 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED

By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,

No. 17, south second-street—containing

AN elegant Frontispiece of the Marquis de la Fayette, and his Family, in the castle of Olmutz, with an illustration; being an account of the principal events in the public life of the Marquis, with a sketch of the sufferings of himself and his unfortunate family. A complete Almanack—104 ruled pages for memorandums, observations, &c. also, for account of monies paid and received for every day in the year—a marketing and other useful tables—general meetings of friends—List of births, deaths, &c.—new country dances, poetry, songs, enigmas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

The Gentleman's annual Pocket Remembrancer, for 1798—containing an Almanack; 104 ruled pages for memorandums and cash account; Duties payable on goods imported into the United States. Custom-case fees, &c; stamp duties, to take place after the 31st December; a list of the post towns and cross-roads in the United States; a variety of useful tables, and other interesting matter.

W. Y. BIRCH, constantly keeps for sale, a general assortment of Merchant's account Books, and other stationary goods, and makes to order books of any size, and ruled to any pattern.

Elegant Maps, on Rollers, and a large Chart of the West-Indies.

Hair and leather Trunks—Playing Cards, English and American. Dec. 27—* 3t.

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth street.

December 28. 1awtf

A House in Burlington for Sale.

THE subscriber has a large, convenient two-story brick House, with Stables, Carriage-house, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey, which he wishes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth street, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has also for Sale,

Lots in Washington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 29. 20?t

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. Hastie, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by

JAMES LATIMER, jun.

71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,

A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.

Dec. 5. d2w

For Sale by the Subscriber,

10 bales Cossas
40 do. Baftas
11 do. Mamoody
17 do. Chintz
7 do. Tookery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Meragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guzzie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
25 pipes finest particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.

MORDECAI LEWIS.

December 5. 3aw4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of William Fleetwood, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-street. } *Administr'r*

January 4. dtf

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, jun. & Co.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzz-nahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

JUST RECEIVED,

(via New-York)

AND NOW OPENING, BY

George Dobson,

No. 25, south Third street,

An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black brush Feathers	

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, south Fifth street, above Spruce-street. eod2w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m

Fresh Raisins.

A Small cargo, just arrived, and now landing at Chesnut street wharf, from the sloop Yarico, capt. Haskell, consisting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and sacks of soft shelled Almonds.——Apply to the Master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §5t

Imported (via New York) on the

ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorans
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasocs	Chasla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mullhankerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,

Claret in hhds.

Ditto in cases
Sauterne Wine in do.

For Sale, apply to

John Whitesides & Co.

No. 138, Market-street.

Also, on hand,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few cases of Claret, of a superior quality.

november 29. §

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's office *a large blue cloth cloak*, half worn. The inside of the Collar is faced partly with scarlet velvet and partly with scarlet cloth, and it has a silver hook and chain as a fastening. A suitable reward will be paid for restoring it.

WILLIAM MEREDITH

No. 111 South 3d Street.

Dec. 16. d1w

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware

Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov. 7.—tu&f4w *JOSEPH SIMS.*

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

129, South Front-street, next door to the Custom-house,

A large assortment of

Gold and silver Watches

A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Some plated Candlesticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Pistols, by Knubley, Charing Cross
Reflecting Telescope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Mason county, Kentucky, patented by Percival Butler, in 1787.
Also, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.

January 4. d7t

Valuable Books,

Just received by the Fair American from London, and now opening and selling by

J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. These added to O's usual stock, form an extensive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and comprise books in sundry languages and on various subjects.

This Day is Published,

By J. Ormrod, (Price 75 cents, handsomely bound and lettered, and embellished with an elegant frontispiece and seventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

The Juvenile Friend;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation.

In the Press, and will be speedily published,

Dr. DARWIN'S

Plan of Female Education.

Subscriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers neatly bound, lettered and embellished with an elegant frontispiece, for one dollar.

January 3. 3t.

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

LEFT

At Alderman Bedford's office, Lombard street, No. 88, about three weeks ago, a whole piece of cotton, supposed to be stolen—any person having lost the same, proving property and paying charges may have it again.

December 26. *eo3t.

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ot

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a Broker, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muslins plain stripes, and Checks
do. do. Tamboured
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, & gentlemen's neck do.
} Assorted in packages.

Jaconet chintz muslin for home and the West India market, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz shawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few scotch cambricks and an assortment of muslin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be seen at William Blackburn's Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 2awtf.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

List of Prizes and Blanks.

139th day's Drawing—Oct. 28.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
463		10370		472		28028	
468	50	376	25	729		975	x
876	x	11161		27867	x	39196	
1626		288	x	28578		489	
887		12413		29359		674	
2301		479	x	939		800	
368		707		941		819	x
3364		12373		30655		40465	
754		418		932		563	
985		907	x	31189	x	912	x
4134	x	14057		253		42351	
691		154		370	x	969	
786		15729		32604		43110	
885		18075		605		195	
5613		109		996	x	699	
822		722		33079	x	882	x
1923	x	20293		406		44352	
6093		21532		34453	x	619	x
225	20	22345		659		45792	
795		804		35741		46528	
811		927		855		47194	x
7974		23389		36112		809	
9486		25298		37006		48639	x
587		788		071		49767	x
824		26460		102		819	

140th day's Drawing—November 4.

91		13077		23643		37560	
194		765		24059		717	
270		14047		116		750	
300	x	435		602		933	
1042	x	623	x	665		38061	x
501	x	15225		25527		726	
601		432		770	x	40293	
612	x	612		819		444	x
714	x	680		28474		41100	
2130		832		697		435	x
893		892		713		526	x
3918		945		774		42717	
4352	x	16192		875		818	
364		631		29236	20	43219	
459		640		317	x	289	
5094		17133		661		436	x
426		525		30158	x	664	
429		693	x	365		804	
530	x	763	x	805		44097	
734		901		31815	x	178	x
927		18352		533		565	
6080		687		759	x	10685	x
863		931		32429	x	825	x
7377		19067		680		45372	
429		786	x	958	x	460	x
865		20092		33739		47049	
933	x	443	25	831		323	
8080		554		901	x	668	
977		807		948		715	x
9029	x	21071		34474		749	
198	x	432	x	555	x	48165	
234	x	876		776		374	
683	x	22250		839	x	416	
10103		683	x	35202		453	
172	x	687		715	x	49461	
413		702	x	36310	x	504	50
11696	x	842		968	x		
12595		23244		37797	x		

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

* * The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan. 3.

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his Library, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. eoim nov. 15.

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9.

FOR SALE, AT

Wm. Young's Book Store,

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20.

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,

No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 38, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

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FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

* * Apprentices Wanted.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Reflections on Monroe's "View." No. III.

On the 2d August 1794, Mr. Monroe arrived at Paris, the successor of Mr. G. Morris, who had imprudently displeased the republic, and who for that reason, at the request of the committee of safety, had been recalled. He carried with him ample testimonies of the sincere good will of all the departments of the government of the United States to the French nation, and to the revolution in which it was engaged. On the 14th of August, he was admitted into the hall of the convention, when he presented his credentials and delivered the declarations of the senate and house of representatives with which he was charged, and at the same time assured the convention that the President was actuated by similar sentiments. In giving an account of this transaction on the 25th of the same month, he writes thus—"The communication was received in a manner very interesting, and which furnished at the same time, the strongest proof of the affection entertained by the French nation for the United States of America.—The enclosed, No. 3, is a copy of my address to the convention, and of the president's answer. Every department has since shewn the *strongest disposition* to prove its attachment to their ally, by embracing every opportunity which the slightest incident has offered"—(page 17). This disposition so propitious to America, when his ministerial functions were commenced, cannot be attributed to him, as he seems to wish his readers to believe; for as yet he had only been received or acknowledged: nor is it consistent with what he states in his view, when he says that he found on his arrival, "that the work of alienation and disunion had been carried further than he had before suspected," and "that things were in a train for an entire separation of the two countries"—(page 7). It is remarkable that Mr. Monroe did not intimate to the executive any distatisfaction of the French councils with the American administration, until in his letter of the 12th February 1795, more than six months after his arrival, when he had occasion to apologize for some of his misdoings, which had been reprimanded by the executive on the 2d of December 1794. No such thing is to be found in his letters dated 15th September, 16th October, 7th November, 20th November, or 2d December, 1794. I cannot therefore but think that Mr. Monroe has not in his book, represented with candour, the dispositions of France during the first months of his mission, and that he is still more in the wrong when he arrogates to himself the merit of impressing the convention with sentiments of moderation and justice towards the United States. The favorable dispositions of the republic proceeded from the state of public affairs at that time. Robespierre and the faction of terrorists had been just cut off; the armies were every where victorious, and thus secure at home, and prosperous abroad, a spirit of moderation and equity prevailed in the convention for a little while, and was pervading France: Besides there was a real want of provisions. Under such circumstances, it was impossible not to obtain *promises* of satisfaction for all our just complaints, as well as a removal of the causes from whence they had arisen; and thus the alterations for the better, which took place at this period, were the natural result of public events, and not the consequence of our ministers' exertions, as he most vainly pretends.

The first act of misconduct which I have proposed to illustrate is, that he represented to the committee of public safety that he was not instructed *to complain* of the decree of May 1793, which dispensing with some of the articles of the treaty of amity and commerce, was attended with the most ruinous effects on the American commerce. This is immediately connected with the second—his information to the committee, *that he well knew*, that if upon experience it should be their opinion that it produced any solid good to the republic to disregard those articles of the treaty, the American government and his countrymen would not only bear with the departure *with patience, but with pleasure*. These are so united in the documents, that they shall be considered together.

A decree of the French republic had been made in May 1793, authorizing the seizure of enemy's property in neutral vessels, which was in force when minister Monroe arrived in Paris, and under which the Americans had suffered and were suffering much vexation and injury in their commerce. His predecessor it appears by several letters of the Secretary of the State, had remonstrated against it, and was endeavouring to produce a repeal of it when he was superceded; and not only the existence of the decree, but the ruinous effects of it were notorious from one end of the continent to the other. Upon this subject the Secretary of State wrote to Mr. Monroe on the 10th June, as follows: "But you will go farther and insist upon compensation for the captures and spoliations of our property and injuries to the persons of our citizens by French cruisers"—(page 5); and on the 30th of July, as follows: "The cases of spoliation and vexation from the French cruisers on our trade, I again most earnestly recommend to your anxious attention. Mr. Fauchet has promised to forward a recommendation of them to his government. You will do well to press *the priciple* without delay; and if doubts are entertained as to facts, put the subjects into a train for the most early decision. *The French republic will surely never suffer us to be plundered by their citizens*; and that we have greatly suffered by their plundering, the papers accompanying this letter, if they be true, manifest. We are not less disturbed at the conduct concerning the embargo at Bourdeaux. If the account brought hither lately by one of the captains who were detained there be genuine, the promise of compensation has been illusory only. You are therefore again charged to make this also your special and immediate business; and *to press the rights of our citizens in a manner which indicates that we cannot waive the justice due to us*. In short, sir, it is the express instruction of the President that you diligently enquire into every inconvenience to which our trade has been subjected, and to remonstrate strongly upon them, and represent the facts to us fully and minutely. Had not Mr. Morris so strenuously pressed the affair of the ship Laurens of Charleston, which is committed to your care, I would repeat here all the circumstances. But these may be obtained as well from Mr. Morris, as from the French archives. *The decrees upon which* the conduct of the French republic was founded in this case, which I note particularly on account of those decrees, *have also been remonstrated against by Mr. Morris, and I question whether much matter can be added to his observations. But such of those decrees as tend to the condemnation of the Laurens, are gross violations of our rights*. You no doubt will have resumed this subject immediately on your arrival, and you are at liberty to speak in a firm and decisive tone, taking care to avoid offence, or in any degree to weaken the friendship between the two countries"—(page 55).

With these instructions, it is evident how the minister should have conducted himself. Let us next enquire what was his conduct; whether, as I have stated, he did represent to the committee, that he was not directed to complain of the decree contravening the treaty of amity and commerce, and whether he informed the committee that his government and countrymen would bear with patience and with pleasure, a departure from the treaty, if such was the interest of France.

SCIPIO.

CONTINUATION OF

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Received at New-York, by the Franklin, from Greenock.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 31.

From the Paris gazettes of the 27th inst. which reached us this morning, we take the following extract from the report of the sitting of the counnil of five hundred on the 5th Brumaire, (26th Oct.) the day on which the message from the Directory, announcing the peace with Austria, was received:—

From the moment the sitting commenced the greatest impatience was manifested by the members, to receive a message from the Directory to announce the signing of the treaty of peace with the emperor. The doors of the hall opened suddenly, and a number of members entered at the same instant. Joy was painted on the countenance of every one present. The message was received with enthusiasm. It was read by one of the secretaries. These are the words of it:

"The Directory being assembled to the number of members prescribed by the constitution, have just given their assent to, and signed, a Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded on the 26th Vendemaire, or the 17th of October 1797, (old style) between the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, negociated in the name of the French Republic, by citizen Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, charged with powers by the Executive Directory, on the one part, and on the other by the Marquis de Gallo, Count de Cobenzel, Count de Meerfeldt, and Baron Degelman, invested with full powers.

"The Directory, conformably to the 133d article of the constitution, send you this Treaty, and invite you to deliberate upon it."

"As soon as the message was read, the hall rang with plaudits—Deputies, spectators, every one present rose and waved their hats. The military present at the sitting, in shedding tears, embraced each other.

Jean Debry ascended the tribune, and said, "The wishes of the good citizens will certainly be fulfilled by the legislative body. It will weigh, in its wisdom, the justice, the advantage, and above all, the solidity of the treaty of peace which has just been concluded. Let us be permitted—we who, on this subject, have so often been calumniated; we who have been charged with the horrible wish of prolonging the war—Peace opens the source of public prosperity. Peace enables us firmly to rely on seeing the wounds inevitably inflicted by the revolution, and the inveterate ulcers of monarchy soon healed. Peace, in short, furnishes us with the means of succouring the indigent, and of relieving the public creditors.

"Immortal defenders of your country! Peace will lead you to your fire-sides—to the arms of a father, a mother, a beloved wife. Blessed be peace—peace which enables the son to be present, when the father, bidding a last adieu to the world, closes his eyes; whilst, on the contrary, during the horrors of war, the father is so often obliged to shed tears on the tomb of the son!

"In vain have you already been calumniated. In vain will you be henceforth calumniated.—You will continue to render service to the public weal—Yes! It was the cannon of the 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4) that signed the peace. [True! true! exclaimed many members.] The public will ratify it by prudence and by firmness.—One government alone (I will not say one nation) obstinately persists in repelling every overture for reconciliation; but the moment is not far distant, when the foundation of its power will be openly displayed.

"Frenchmen are no longer in the same situation as at the battle of Poictiers; and when the English merchants shall come and demand their money, when the present lamentable situation of the bank shall be displayed, when the exclusive system of the empire of the seas shall be well understood; you will see the English and the Hanoverian oppose that political Monstronsite which gives to the King of England the right of being elector of Hanover.

"I now again move the same proposition that I made last Floreal: It is to celebrate by a Fete, annually, the day on which human blood ceased to flow. The Olympic Games celebrated epochs less illustrious, less dear to humanity. I move also, that the Council form itself immediately into a committee, to hear the treaty of Peace read.

Riou then moved a decree, that the armies have deserved well of the country.

Guillemardet moved that this proposition be adjourned until after the reading the treaty.—Adopted.

Thus is the olive branch now added to the laurel which before adorned the brow of the conqueror of Italy, Buonaparte, happily for this country, has been more successful at Udina, than Lord Malmesbury at Lisle.

—

In the preceding details, we unfortunately see a black inauspicious cloud rising with a menacing aspect to this country, and ready to burst in consuming thunder and vengeance. The speech of Jean Debry pointedly denounces the government or ministry, as contra-distinguished from the nation of Britain. Severe punishments are threatened; and there is pretty plainly spoken out little less than a formed plan to strip our gracious sovereign of his electorial dominions.

These are the threats of an enemy that has astonished the world, by surmounting obstacles, and atchieving exploits, with a force and energy that appeared almost superhuman. Yet with such resources as this country possesses in wealth, in population, in public credit, and above all, in the ability, the wisdom and the virtue of our statesmen and rulers, what is there that any reasonable man has to fear?

MARSEILLES, Oct. 9.

General Lasne has just entered this town, with a column of troops which he has bro't from the army of Italy.—Great numbers of citizens, whom the fear of being assassinated had driven away, and who had retired to Toulon and many other places, returned with the republican soldiers.—The general announced his arrival by the following

PROCLAMATION,

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENTS.

"Citizens,

"I am now marching at the head of the column: I am advancing into the south; and I command soldiers who have sworn to maintain the constitution, the republic, against royal conspirators and anarchists of all kinds—Tranquility, till now banished by a system of blood, of crimes, and unheard of terror, the laws too long outraged, the voice of the directory, the order of Buonaparte, the happiness of France, have made it necessary to draw that succour from the army of Italy which I now bring.

"Unfortunate patriots, whom the impious sword of assassins has not immolated! Leave, leave your unfortunate retreats; return to security and the republic—your assassins, your enemies, are defeated and destroyed by the energy of the directory: I hold in reserve for them the sword of death if they should again dare to pollute the republican soil with their criminal pretences.

"Yes! return to your country, brave republicans! and you, good citizens! be comforted; you will see friends, brothers, slaves of the law; but the most severe and determined executors of the law.

"And you, miserable royalists, cowardly assassins, sacrilegious priests! you the execrable agents of tyranny! if the 18th Fructidor has not destroyed or driven you from the territory of the republic, the law has judged you; your crimes are known; the time is come; I arrive to-day, and to-morrow you shall not exist.

"Oh, France! my country! if I do not again find you happy, I shall be able, with the directory, and the assistance of my brethren in arms, to restore you to happiness.

"Administrators, ever faithful to your duty! citizens, the friends of the republic! let us unite; judge, punish, and unmask all hypocrites—It is necessary to be a republican to live in a republic.

(Signed) LASNE."

—

LONDON, October 26.

Letters were this day received from several officers now at Gibraltar, which state, that the Spanish army is withdrawn from the lines of St. Roche and from the bay of Algesiras.

It appears, that the court of Lisbon has formally refused to ratify the preliminaries of peace signed by the chevalier d'Aranjo at Paris. In consequence of this resolution all the British and other foreign troops in British pay, have, it is said, received their appointed stations for winter quarters in Portugal.

AUTHENTIC.

Copy of the Projet, delivered by Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries, at their conference, July 8, 1797. (*Taken from the Documents laid before Parliament.*)

—

Be it known to all those whom it shall or may in any manner concern, The most serene and most potent prince George the III. by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire, and the Executive Directory of the French Republic, being equally desirous to put an end to the war, which has for some past subsisted between the dominions of the two parties, have named and constituted for their plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding and signing of the definitive treaty of peace, viz the king of Great Britain, the Lord Baron of Malmesbury, knight of the most honorable order of the Bath, privy counsellor to his Britannick majesty, and the Executive Directory of the French Republic,

Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

I. As soon as this treaty shall be signed and ratified, there shall be an universal and perpetual peace as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship between the two contracting parties, and their dominions, and territories, and people, without exception of either places or persons; so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves and their said dominions, territories and people, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed either by sea or by land, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever.—There shall be a general oblivion and amnesty of every thing which may have been done or committed by either party towards the other before or since the commencement of the war; and they shall carefully avoid for the future every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons of both parties to stop all hostilities; and for the execution of this article, sea-passes shall be given on each side to the ships dispatched to carry the news of peace to the possession of the two parties.

II. The treaties of peace of Nimeguen of 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick of 1637, and of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; that of the triple alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of the Quadruple alliance of London of 1718; the treaty of peace of Vienna of 1736; the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1744; the definitive treaty of Paris of 1763, and that of Versailles of 1783, serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present treaty. And for this purpose they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, so that they are to be exactly observed for the future in their full tenor, and religiously executed by both parties in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present treaty of peace.

III. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war shall be restored without ransom, within six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty. Each party respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners in the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts, attested accounts, and other authentic vouchers which shall be furnished on each side; and security shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained, until their entire release.

IV. With respect to the rights of fishery on the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, and of the islands adjacent, and in the gulph of St. Lawrence, the two parties shall return to the same situation in which they stood respectively, according to the treaties and engagements subsisting at the period of the commencement of the war. And with this view, his majesty consents to restore to France in full right, the islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

V. The same principle or the state of possession before the war, is adopted by mutual consent, with respect to all other possessions and rights on both sides, in every part of the world; save only the exceptions which are stipulated by the subsequent articles of this treaty. And, to this intent, all possession or territories which have or may have been conquered by one of the parties from the other, (and not specially excepted by this treaty) shall be restored to the party to whom they belonged at the commencement of the present war.

VI. From this principle of mutual restitution, the two parties have agreed to except _____ which shall remain to his Britannic majesty, in full sovereignty.

VII. In all the cases of restitution provided by the present treaty, the fortresses shall be restored in the same condition in which they now are, and no injury shall be done to any works which shall have been constructed since the conquest of them.

VIII. It is also agreed, that in every case of restitution or cession provided by any of the articles of the treaty, the term of three years from the date of the notification of the treaty in the respective territory or places restored or ceded, shall be allowed to persons, of whatever description, residing or being in the said territory or place, possessed of property therein under any title existing before the war, or which has since devolved to them by the laws then existing; during which term of three years they shall remain and reside unmolested in the exercise of their religion, and in the enjoyment of their possessions and effects, upon the conditions and titles under which they so acquired the same, without being liable in any manner, or under any pretence to be prosecuted or sued for their past conduct, except as to the discharge of just debts to individuals; and that all those who, within the time of _____ months after the notification of this treaty, shall declare to the government, then established, their intention to withdraw themselves, or their effects, and to remove to some other place, shall have and obtain within one month after such declaration full liberty to depart and to remove their effects, to sell and dispose of the same, whether moveable or immoveable, at any time within the said period of three years, without any restrain or hindrance, except on account of debts at any time contracted, or of any criminal pro-

cution for acts done subsequent to the ratification of this treaty.

IX. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitution herein before stipulated, it is agreed, that the same shall take place in Europe within (one month) in Africa and America within (three months) and in Asia within (six months) after the ratification of the present treaty.

X. For preventing the revival of the law-suits which have been ended in the territories to be restored by virtue of this treaty, it is agreed, that the judgments in private causes pronounced in the last report, and which have acquired the force of matters determined, shall be confirmed and executed according to their form and tenor.

XI. The decision of the prizes and seizures of ships and their cargoes taken at sea or seized in the ports of their country, prior to the hostilities, shall be referred to the respective courts of justice; so that the legality of the said prizes and seizures shall be decided according to the law of nations, and to treaties, in the courts of justice of the nation which shall have made the capture, or ordered the seizures. And in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may be made at sea after the signing of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the British channel and in the North seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, shall be restored on each side. That the term shall be one month from the British channel and the North seas, as far as the Canary islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterrean; two months from the said Canary islands, as far as the Equinoctial line or Equator:—three months from the Equator to any part to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope and the eastward of Cape Horn—And lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception or any more particular description of time or place.

XII. The allies of the two parties, that is to say, her most faithful majesty, as ally of his Britannic majesty, and his catholic majesty and the Batavian republic as allies of the French republic, shall be invited by the two contracting parties to accede to this peace on the terms and conditions specified in the three following articles; the execution of which the said two contracting parties reciprocally guarantee to each other, being thereto respectively authorised by their above-mentioned allies:—And the two contracting parties further agree, that if their allies respectively shall not have so acceded within the space of two months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty the party so refusing to accede, shall not receive from its ally any aid or succour of any nature, during the further continuance of the war.

XIII. His Britannic majesty engages to conclude a definitive peace with his Catholic majesty on the footing of the state of possession before the war, with the exception of which shall remain in full sovereignty to his Britannic majesty.

XIV. His Britannic majesty is like manner engages to conclude a definitive peace with the Batavian republic on the same footing of the state of possession before the war, with the exception of which shall remain to his Britannic majesty in full sovereignty, and of which shall be ceded to his majesty in exchange for

In consideration of these restitutions, to be hereby made by his Britannic majesty, all property belonging to the prince of Orange in the month of December 1794, and which has been seized and confiscated since that period, shall be restored to him or a full equivalent in the money given him for the same. And the French republic further engages to procure for him, at the general peace, an adequate compensation for the loss of his offices and dignity in the United Provinces; and the persons who have been imprisoned or banished, or whose property has been sequestered or confiscated in the said republic, on account of their attachment to the interests of the house of Orange, or to the former government of the United Provinces, shall be released, and shall be at liberty to return to their country, and to reside therein, and to enjoy their property there, conforming themselves to the laws and constitution there established.

XV. The French republic engages to conclude a definitive peace with her most faithful majesty on the same footing, of the state of possession before the war, and without any further demand or burthensome condition being made on either side.

XVI. All the the stipulations contained in this treaty, respecting the time and manner of making the restitutions therein mentioned, and all the priviliges thereby reserved to the inhabitants or proprietors in the islands or territories restored or ceded, shall apply in like manner to the restitutions to be made by virtue of any of the three last articles, viz. the XIIIth, XIVth, and XVth, except in those instances where the same may be derogated from by the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

XVII. All former treaties of peace between the respective parties, to whom the said three articles relate, and which subsisted and were in force at the commencement of hostilities between them respectively, shall be renewed, except in such instances only where the same may be derogated from by mutual consent; and the articles of this treaty for the restoration of prisoners, the cessation of hostilities, and the decision relative to prizes and seizures, shall equally apply to the respective parties to whom the said articles relate, and shall be held to be in full force between them, as soon as they shall respectively and in due form have acceded to this treaty.

XVIII. All sequestrations imposed by any of the parties named in this treaty, on the rights, properties, or debts of individuals belonging to any other of the said parties shall be taken off, and the property of whatever kind shall be restored in the fullest manner to the lawful owners, or just compensation be made for it. And all complaints of injury done to private property which belonged to individuals at the periods of the commencement of hostilities respectively, between the said parties, viz. Great-Britain and Portugal on the one side and France Spain, and Holland on the other, and which they ought, according to the usual practice & laws of nations, to receive at the period of peace, shall be received heard and decided in the respective courts of justice of the different parties; and full justice therein shall be done by each of the said parties to the subjects and people of the other, in the same manner as to their own subjects or people.

And if any complaints should arise respecting the execution of this article, which complaints shall not be settled by mutual agreement between the respective governments within twelve months after the same shall have been preferred to them, the same shall be determined to them by sworn commissioners to be appointed on each side, with power to call in an arbitrator of any different nation; and the decision of the said commissioners shall be binding, and without appeal.

XIX. His Britannic majesty and the French republic promise to observe sincerely, and bona fide, all the articles contained and established in the present treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects; and the said contracting parties guarantee to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XX. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in between the contracting parties, in the space of a month, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty.

In witness whereof, &c.

LISBON, September 27.

We have been on the point of experiencing a revolution, or an attempt at one.—A Brabenter, named Serge, employed in the fortress of Ceuta, had been denounced to the police; it was determined to take him up, but he put an end to his existence the moment when he was to be seized. In his possession was found the plan of a conspiracy, whose object was nothing less than to massacre all the royal family, and to operate a revolution in Portugal. Persons of the first importance are implicated in the affair.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY—JANUARY 5.

The bill for the payment of interest on a certificate due to General Kosciusko, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Dwight Foster made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Samuel Loudon, which was concurred in by the house.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter and report from the secretary of war, in pursuance of a resolution of the house of the 28th ult relative to the running of the line of experiment from Clinch river to Chilhowee mountain, by order of the governor of the territory of the United States, south of the Ohio, which they read.

Mr. N. Smith moved the usual order of printing.

Mr. W. C. Claiborne hoped the motion would not be agreed to, as it would unnecessarily protract the business. That though the report was very long, most of it was irrelevant to the enquiry which had been made, which only was to know whether the line of experiment was run by the authority of the United States. This fact, he said, must appear at once evident, and the house was as well prepared to discuss the subject, as they could be when their report was printed. He hoped, therefore, further delay would not take place with respect to the situation of these distressed and injured people—a situation which must be lamented by all who could feel for deep distress.

After a few other observations (and being informed by the Clerk, on enquiry, that the report might be printed by Monday) the motion was agreed to, and the report was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the remonstrance and petition of the state of Tennessee.

A message was received from the President of the United States, inclosing a report from the secretary of war of the 30th December, stating that the five clerks at present employed in the war-office, to whom were paid the following annual salaries, viz. 1200, 900, two of 770, and one of 400, were insufficient to do the present business, and wishing a larger appropriation, to enable him to increase the number. Referred to the committee of revisal and unfinished business.

Mr. Dawson presented the petition of Edmund Brooke, a soldier in the late war, praying for balance of pay, commutation and bounty of lands. Referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred the consideration of the business respecting the expediency of excepting certain claims from the operation of the limitation acts.

Mr. Havens called up the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table, respecting the execution of the act relative to foreign coins; which motion being agreed to,

Mr. Kittera renewed his motion for striking out all the words following the date, which was carried 46 to 39.

The motion being on agreeing to the resolution as amended,

Mr. Otis said, since the latter part of the resolution had been agreed to be struck out, he had no great objection to it; but he wished to know the object of the gentleman in bringing it forward. It appeared to him calculated to have no effect, except to cast a reflection upon the treasury department.

Mr. Havens said, the object which he had in view was to shew that one of the most important clauses of the law in question had not been executed. That law directed that, as soon as the mint commenced its operations, all the foreign coins received at the treasury should pass thro' the mint. No doubt could be had that the law had not been executed in this respect, and he had no doubt that it could not be executed; and, if it could not, the house ought to repeal it. There were other parts of the law which were not executed, and therefore it ought to be revised and amended. Mr. H denied having any intention of reflecting upon the treasury department; his only object was to obtain information.

Mr Rutledge looked upon the measure as harmless, but unnecessary, and therefore he should oppose it. He believed it had been shewn in a former debate, that the treasury had been straitened for money, that it could not comply with the terms of the act, except the secretary had suffered the creditors of government to wait for their money until it could be re-coined, which, in his opinion, he wisely determined not to do. If the gentleman from New-York tho't any alteration or change of the laws relative to the mint necessary, and wished for a revision or amendment of them, his object would be more readily attained by moving for a committee to enquire into, and report upon, the state of that department than by the resolution he had offered. Whatever might have been intended by the mover of it, the latter part certainly did imply a censure upon the conduct of the treasury department; that being struck out of the resolution was only objectionable as being without any object: it would do no more, if agreed to, than bring before congress, *officially*, from the treasury department, information which had been given, in a former debate, by members of the committee on foreign coin, and which they had obtained at the treasury department.

Mr. Venable said, he was upon the committe appointed to report upon the subject of foreign coin. At that time, he found it necessary to make some enquiry of the secretary of the treasury, how it had happened that the law in question had not been carried into effect. The reasons given, were those assigned by the gentleman just sat down. He believed there was another reason. The money received in all the out ports was not sent to the treasury in cash, but in notes. Very little cash he believed, came into the treasury. It was true the paper received would command cash from the banks, and if it could have been got back in time from the mint, it might have been so obtained and sent there. If official information on this point were wished, it could certainly be got; but he thought if any thing was done, it would be better to revise the business generally.

Mr. Nicholas said, there was a proposition committed to a committee of the whole house, for providing for what was intended to have been produced by means of this law. It was supposed that this law would have produced bullion enough, and that the quantity of coin issued from the Mint would have reduced the circulation of foreign coins to a mere trifle. The house had been told it had not been convenient for the Secretary of the treasury to send foreign coin to the mint; but it was not known to a certainty why this had not been done; whether it was from the tardiness of that mint, or from the inability of the treasury. No one could say whether this law could be carried into effect in future. The only way in which this could be ascertained, was by the enquiry proposed.

Mr. Gallatin believed, if the gentlemen who objected to this resolution would recur to the situation of this business, they would withdraw their opposition. The report of the committee appointed on the subject of the mint last year, which, not having been acted upon, had been referred to a committee of the whole this session, and might any day be called up for consideration, that report proposed the passing of a resolution appropriating dollars for the purchase of bullion. This resolution was predicated upon a supposition that the act in question had not, and could not be carried into effect. But the reason assigned for this supposition was now removed, as it was founded upon the ground of the President's not having issued his proclamation to determine the time when the coining at the mint began. That proclamation had now been issued; and he wished to know whether there was yet a necessity for an appropriation; he wished to know how far the law had been executed, what had prevented its execution, and whether in future it could be executed. If it were found by the information which should be received, that hereafter all the foreign coin which comes into the treasury may be sent into the mint, there would be no necessity for an appropriation; but if this regulation could not be carried into effect, the law ought to be repealed, and an approiation made.

Mr. Otis said the reasons which had been given in favour of adopting this resolution, were, in his opinion, reasons against it.—Though he believed the law never could be literally executed, he belived it had been virtually executed. It was allowed, that before the report of last session, there was sufficient reason for not carrying the law into effect; and since that time, it appeared by the mint report, that upwards of 50,000 dollars had been sent to the mint from the Bank of the United States, which he supposed was a large proportion of the cash received by the treasury in crowns, and of course, proved that the act had been executed since that time. He believed the law could not be literally executed, because the notes of the Bank of the United States were made a tender for all monies due to the government, and it was well known that all money transactions, particularly where there were banks, were mostly carried on in notes. It might be said, these notes were representatives of specie, and that specie might be got for them; but if government were always to call upon the Bank of the United States for specie for their notes, where would be the use of making them legal tender? But if the bank were to be called upon for specie, when they knew it were intended to send crowns to the mint, they would make payment in dollars. Upon the whole, as there seemed to be some contrariety between this law and the bank law making the paper of the United States lawful tender, it would be best to refer the business to a select committee to have it properly digested, and not single out this particular, so as to cast a reflection upon the treasury department.

Mr. Nicholas said, he had before declared he had no intention of casting a censure upon the treasury department. The gentleman asserted the law had been virtually executed, for two reasons; first, because the notes of the Bank of the United States were made a tender for all monies due to the government, and it was well known that all money transactions, particularly where there were banks, were mostly carried on in notes. It might be said, these notes were representatives of specie, and that specie might be got for them; but if government were always to call upon the Bank of the United States for specie for their notes, where would be the use of making them legal tender? But if the bank were to be called upon for specie, when they knew it were intended to send crowns to the mint, they would make payment in dollars. Upon the whole, as there seemed to be some contrariety between this law and the bank law making the paper of the United States lawful tender, it would be best to refer the business to a select committee to have it properly digested, and not single out this particular, so as to cast a reflection upon the treasury department.

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This was a strange way of executing a law. The gentleman would admit, if one arrangement in a law intersered with another, it must want revisal. If the manner of conducting business at the bank, but it out of the power of the treasury to execute the law, it might be necessary to enter into some stipulation, as to the proportion of French crowns which they should refund to the government, in consideration of the deposits which were made with them. The gentleman's other argument was a very extraordinary one, that because the Bank of the United States had sent the value of 50,000 dollars, in French crowns to the mint, on its own account, the law had been virtually executed. But, even supposing these crowns could be considered as coming from the treasury, he wished to know what would be the future operation of the law, which information the resolution was calculated to produce.

Mr. Kittera said the latter part of the resolution having been done away, which to him was very objectionable, he should not oppose the remainder. If any gentleman wished for information from any department of the government to enable him to legislate upon a question, he should never be against it. He believed their laws would be more consistent, if more frequent calls were made.

The motion was put and carried without a division.

(Remainder of the proceedings in our next.)

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *JANUARY 6.*

Copy of a letter to the Editor, dated "Sea Shore, near Indian River, State of Delaware; December 30, 1797."

"Sir,

"You may inform the concerned, that the ship John's yawl was taken up this morning and secured in Indian River—and that the whole of the brig Gratitude's cargo, consisting of Molasses, Sugar in boxes, &c. is entirely saved, and that the brig is in tolerable good condition, considering how she has been handled; and with timely attention may yet be launched into her element. The crew has abandoned her, and the inspector of the revenue is saving such materials as are likely to be swept off in case of a gale of wind: the above mentioned brig was beached, thursday morning 21st inst. from the Havannah to Philadelphia; her cargo taken out, sale made by the captain of some articles, and the whole advertised to be disposed of, before report or entry, or the duties being paid or secured;—this looks a little democratical."

List of Exiles from France, landed at Cayenne, November 12, 1797.

Anare Daniel Lasond Ladebat, late deputy, aged	56 years
Francis Barthelemy, late member of the Executive Directory,	50
Jean Etienne Larue,	30
Francois Barbe Marbois, late deputy	50
Helaire Barthelat la Villa Hernois, late deputy,	48
Pierre Ramel, ex-militaire,	30
Jean Rovere, ex-deputy,	49
Charles Pichegru, ex-deputy,	36
Francis Aubry, ditto,	49
Etienne Murinais, ditto,	57
Charles Ablee Brotier, mathematician,	46
Troncon de Coudray, ex-deputy,	45
Willot Militaire, ditto,	40
Bourdon de L'Oise, ditto,	37
J. B. Dessonville, inspector of the police,	45
Marens Tellier, Barthelemy's servant,	40

Cayenne, November 15, 1797.

Died, on Wednesday morning last, the rev. Dr. Duchee, of this city.

——Thursday evening. Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons, wife of Mr. William Simmons, Accountant of the War Department.

Married—at Bridgewater, on the 16th inst. Capt. Thomson Baxter, of Quincy, Æt. 66, to Miss Ann Whitman, of the former place, Æt. 37, after a long and tedious courtship of 28 years, which have borne with uncommon fortitude!

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

New-York, January 5.

VESSELS entered and cleared at the Custom-House, New-York, from foreign ports, for the year 1797.

	shs.	*sn.*	*bks.*	*bgs.*	*schs.*	*sls.*	*Tot.*
Entered	236	15	9	280	284	75	899
During '96,	-	-	-	-	-	-	988
Difference,							89
Cleared	193	11	12	240	289	80	895
During '96,	-	-	-	-	-	-	980
Difference,							85

Coasters entered during the same period, 1727
Do. cleared, 1898

[Qr.—If New-York has been *fraternized* out of 89 vessels, how many must the United States have lost? Or, if the same difference exists elsewhere in commerce, what is the result?——An answer will require a a great many figures.]

ARRIVED		DAYS
Ship Star,	——, London	77
Aerial,	——, Bourdeaux	68
Brig Mary Ann, Henry,	Nantz,	56
John,	——, Charleston	
Amazon, Jones,	C. N. Mole	20
Schr. Polly, Shaw,	Savannah	
John,	——, Hispaniola	
Neptune,	——, Aux-Cayes	44
Maria,		
Robinson Crusoe,	Hispaniola	20
Yearman,	C. N. Mole	19
Huntress, Fitch,	Savannah	16
Sloop Eliza,	, St Thomas	37

And a number of vessels below.

By the sch. Dispatch, from N. Orleans.

Left the ship Tanner, Macy. Sch. Frederick, Cunningham; who arrived from N. York Nov. 26, Schr. Americana, Sturges, from the Havanna. Ship Christiana, Bain from N. York.

Sailed in company, brig Flora, Bowers, for the Havannah.

Dec. 21, off cape Florida, spoke an English frigate, in lat. 27. long. 70.

Dec. 24, discovered a wreck, light winds and calm prevented their boarding it.

Star, Nov. 7.—We have dreadful accounts of the consequences of the gale on Friday night. By a gentleman who came passenger in the Thetis packet, from Dublin we learn that the whole of their passage from Holyhead was through wrecks of various descriptions and all the vessels they saw were employed in picking up different articles consisting of coffee, cotton, butter, &c. Some of the latter articles was in small full bound firkins, and "Coles & Wood, May 1797" marked on them.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 5.

The King of Prussia is said to be in a very critical state of health—unable to sign the last dispatches to his Minister at Paris. His Successor is a young man of 23! What a change must there, or will there not be in the Prussian Cabinet!

—

Legendre, ex-deputy in the N. Convention, and since member of the Council of Elders, died a short time since.

—

On the 23d of October, James Dunn, was tried at Dublin, and found guilty of an intention, with others, of taking away the life of the Rt. Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrel, Earl of Carhampton.

—

Accidents.—*A son of Mr J. Bonnel, of Chatham, N. Jersey, was lately killed in attempting to dislodge a tree he was felling.*

Near Rahway, a son of James Wynant was thrown from an affrighted horse, and killed.

—

Intentional.—*The public are cautioned against Incendiaries as a most daring attempt was made on Saturday last, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock at night, to set fire to the house of Hugh M'Dougall, painter and glazier, Broadway—The fire was conveyed to his house apparently in an old shoe, placed in a dry cedar barrel, and so judiciously covered with cloaths and a wicker basket, that the most direful effects would in all probability have been in a few moments the consequence, had not a lad most providentially discovered the smoke ascending against the side of the house & alarmed the family, by which means it it was suppressed without further damage.—[The above was handed for publication.]*

—

New Theatre, opposite the Park.—*This immense pile, we are informed, is to be opened on Monday the 2d instant. It will be the most commodious, as well as the most elegant Theatre in America—May it prove a School of utility & amusement to its patrons, & a source of ease and comfort to the managers.*

—

Extract of a letter from Havre.

[This letter is dated November 2d, and comes to one of the most respectable houses in this city.]

"We have now the pleasure of advising you that peace is made with Austria—The event has brought no alteration in the price of foreign goods and the continuation of the war with England will keep them up. Altho' the American Commissioners have not yet been admitted to the Directory, we are persuaded there will be no war between the two nation. It is more likely that the United States will, in future, be considered as a nation having no treaty with us."

BALTIMORE January 3.

An account of the Flour inspected in the City of Baltimore, for the last quarter ending the 31st day of December 1797 as appears by the inspector's returns made to the Mayor.

85,826 *whole and* 4,652 *half barrels.*

HALIFAX, December 2.

On Saturday last arrived in the Harbour His Majesty's ship Porcupine, Capt. Pater—In her way to Halifax with a Convoy of five Troop ships and a store ship, upon the 28th of October she was separated in a heavy storm about 80 leagues West of Gorvo—The day after the Porcupine fell in with the Fanny Transport, who had been run on board by the Briton. in the storm, having lost her Foremast, Maintop-Mast and Bowsprit, and her Larboard bow stove down to the Water's Edge and become a complete Wreck—The people on board, after struggling with the severity of the Gale, made every effort to repair her damage and erect Jury Masts, but finding their exertions ineffectual, they were constrained to quit the ship, and this could only be effected, during a heavy Gale on the 6th November, as all the boats were stove in getting them out, lowering near 200 people in a cutter belonging to the Porcupine and carrying them at different times on board that ship—This was attended with great difficulty and extreme danger—The cutter was so much damaged on her return with the last load of people from the Fanny as to render her useless—The Perseverance of Capt. Pater his Officers and crew upon this trying and melancholy occasion, displays an uncommon firmness of mind and merits the highest commendations for discharging the first and most important of all Duties, succouring and relieving their fellow Men at the hazard of their own Lives, when ready to perish.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

JANUARY 6,

Will be presented the favorite COMEDY of

WIVES AS THEY WERE,

AND

MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

To which will be added,

THE DEVIL TO PAY.

Box, one Dollar; Pit three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.

Tickets to be had at H. and P. Rice's book-store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

TO LET,

A front Parlour, suitable for an Office; a Room, furnished or unfurnished; and a large Cellar, which will serve either for storage or a bottling cellar. Enquire at no. 124, South Fifth-street. Jan. 6.—*3t

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Coughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Thusday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Georgetown cross roads to Chesterstown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princes Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M. Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbotstown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Marthisburg on Tuesday by 12 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabethtown at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobacco, Allensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Bennadict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlboroughon Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Glouceſter court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesvilleonce a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Aylett's and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, PM, and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Geesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Wintou and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, AM, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M.

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hattonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56 From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A. M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

tuth&st14thF

New-Theatre,

December 11, 1797.

THE MANAGERS particularly request the concurrence of the public in the abolition of a custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.

They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious of any wrong done to the interest of the institution by this practice, from a general, though mistaken idea that Checks are the representatives of a right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as more than *tokens* by which the Door-keepers are enabled to ascertain with the least trouble to the *parties*, that *they themselves* have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admission.

Independent of the injury the Managers sustain, such a practice encourages a croud of idle boys and other disorderly persons to surround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.

It has also been the source of two evils of no inconsiderable magnitude; one is, that sometimes very improper company is by these means admitted; and the other, that owing to Checks passing into dishonest hands, they have been frequenaly counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of Sale.

This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, induce the Public to discourage such a traffic: and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assisted, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

December 13 1w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which, he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash		20,000 dollars, 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mtw

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Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

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This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

(Price, in boards, 87 1 2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and, Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine, do. market do } In pipes & qr. casks.
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No. 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

This day is Published,

At the office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,

[Price one dollar and a half,]

A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6,

By JAMES MONROE,

Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic

Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.

A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.

December 23. *6t.

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

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LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

Wanted, to Hire,

A large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf